

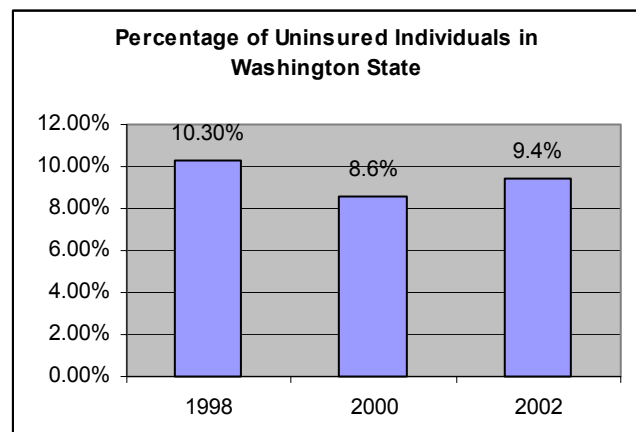
What the Uninsured are Costing You: Yakima-TriCities Regional Report

Office of Insurance Commissioner
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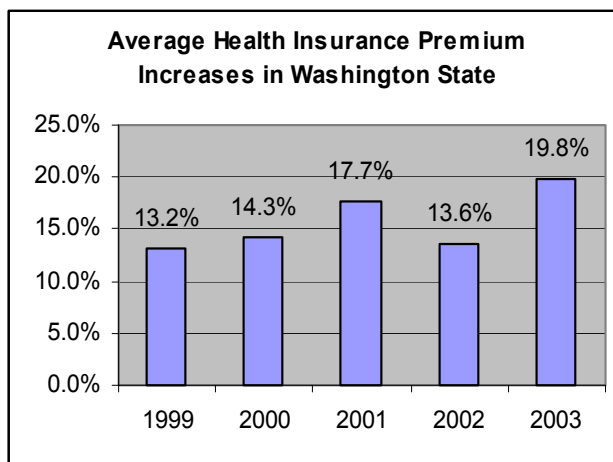
Washington State Healthcare Market

There are 549,535 men, women, and children in Washington State who have no health insurance coverage.¹ Increases in state unemployment, rising health insurance premiums, and recent state budget cuts have increased the number of uninsured individuals. Of those lacking health insurance coverage, 75% are currently employed but do not qualify to receive health insurance benefits from their employer, cannot afford coverage for themselves or their families, or receive no benefits from their employers.²

Employer and union-sponsored insurance coverage dropped from 63.6 percent in 2000 to 61.8 percent in 2002 and individual coverage dropped from 5.6 percent to 4.1 percent over the same time period.³ The unemployment rate in Washington rose from 5.4 percent in January 1999 to 8.0 percent in January of 2003, and the percentage of uninsured Washington residents increased from 8.6 percent in 2000 to 9.4 percent in 2002.⁴⁵



Average rates for private health insurance premiums have risen consistently. In the individual health insurance market, premium increases ranged from 18.2 percent in 1999 to 23.7 percent in 2003. Small group market rates increased 8.1 percent in 1999, and continued to increase 16.6 percent in 2003. The large group market experienced similar rate hikes, as premiums increased 9.88 percent in 2000 up to 19.1 percent in 2003⁶.



State budget cuts in 2002 eliminated three state funded programs that left over 28,000 individuals without health coverage; 90 percent of which were children. Slots were set aside in the Basic Health Program in Washington State for those displaced by the budget cuts, but only about half of those displaced made the transition and fewer have maintained their coverage since.

We all pay for the uninsured. As a result of such coverage gaps, cost shifting has occurred in the public and private sector wherein the financial burden of these uninsured individuals has been placed upon hospitals, medical care providers, public healthcare programs, and Washington State citizens.⁷ The uninsured continue to receive medical care through hospital charity care, free care provided by doctors and practitioners, and community outreach clinics. A large portion of the \$318 million of uncompensated care consumed annually in Washington State is absorbed by the private insurance system, and every covered person ultimately bears a part of this burden through higher healthcare costs and insurance premiums.⁸

Yakima-TriCities Regional Healthcare Market

In the Yakima-TriCities Region, there are approximately 423,900 people.⁹ Of those age 18 and under, 7.7 percent lack health insurance, as do 13.8 percent of working age adults age 19 to 64.¹⁰ Over 44,000 individuals are unemployed, which equates to 10.5 percent of the Yakima-TriCities population that lack earned income.¹¹

Yakima-TriCities Regional Data								
Region	County	Regional Population (OFM Estimate 2002)	Uninsured Individuals (Age 0 - 18)		Uninsured Individuals (Age 19 - 64)		Total Uninsured (Age 0 - 64)	
			Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	147,600	10,786	7.70%	33,207	13.80%	13,815	9.40%
	Franklin	51,300					5,612	10.90%
	Yakima	225,000					25,195	11.20%
	Total	423,900	10,786	7.7%	33,207	13.8%	44,622	10.5%
Sources: State Population Survey 2002, Office of Financial Management, and Employment Security Department								

Of the \$318 million of uncompensated care consumed annually in Washington State, Yakima-TriCities absorbs over \$25 million of the state's uncompensated care costs.¹² Yakima-TriCities residents receive over \$7 million in hospital charity care, and over \$18 million in uncompensated care due to bad debts and an inability to pay for services rendered by healthcare practitioners.¹³ As a result of such gaps in coverage for individuals, cost shifting has occurred as the financial burden of the uncompensated care is placed upon hospitals, medical care providers, public healthcare programs, and Yakima-TriCities citizens who end up paying higher healthcare costs and insurance premiums.

Cost of Providing for the Uninsured In the Yakima-TriCities Region								
Region	County	Number of Uninsured People	Hospital Charity Care (Care received by Yakima-TriCities residents who cannot pay)		Uncompensated Care (Physician Services, Bad Debts, etc.)		Total Uncompensated Care	
			Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	13,815	\$3,179,323	3.68%	\$5,833,969	2.51%	\$9,013,292	2.83%
	Franklin	5,612	\$1,317,752	1.52%	\$2,369,990	1.02%	\$3,687,742	1.16%

	Yakima	25,195	\$2,554,738	2.96%	\$10,639,829	4.58%	\$13,194,568	4.14%
	Total	44,622	\$7,051,813	8.16%	\$18,843,788	8.11%	\$25,895,602	8.13%

Sources: Department of Health data, CHARS, and Hospital Financials

How the Uninsured Effect You and Your Community

Every year, hospitals and medical care providers perform a number of “free” or reduced cost services to people in the community. Some of the services are “free” due to bad debts and an inability to pay on the part of individuals, and some are cases of charity care given to individuals in need. Such care imposes significant costs and losses on hospitals, clinics, providers, and citizens. Hospitals and providers can absorb only so much uncompensated and charity care and remain financially viable. If a large percentage of services result in charity or uncompensated care, the provider will ultimately face operating losses. This may result in shifting the costs onto your premiums or decreasing your payment to other providers.

There are over 44,000 uninsured individuals in Yakima-TriCities, and this portion of the population is costing you money. This region provides over 4 percent of all hospital charity care in Washington State, which equates to almost \$4 million of “free” care.¹⁴ The number of hospitals, range of services and facilities, and the demographics of the region contribute to the amount of charity care performed in Yakima-TriCities. In addition, people from other counties and states come to hospitals in the area to receive care, which greatly increases the patient base. All of these factors ultimately place the financial burden of providing care on Yakima-TriCities residents. The combined costs of the uninsured, annual increases in health insurance premiums, and rising numbers of working uninsured in Washington State indicate that action should be taken to lessen the burdens that have been placed on citizens. See Appendix A to learn more about the amount of hospital charity care provided in Yakima-TriCities.

What Can Be Done: Proposals to Alleviate the Effects of the Uninsured

Three proposals to stabilize the health insurance market and lower healthcare costs in Yakima-TriCities and Washington State have been analyzed: *Pooling Risk Reducing Cost (PRRC)*, *Washington Fair Share*, and *Care for Kids*. A detailed explanation of each proposal is available in Appendix B.

In order to reduce annual increases in health insurance premiums and save consumers money the *Pooling Risk Reducing Cost* proposal was drafted. By reducing the risk assumed by insurance companies, the average premium paid by health insurance consumers will decrease by \$104 annually.¹⁵ Money from insurers can be used to fund state programs to provide **compensated** healthcare to people in Washington State and achieve greater efficiency in the private health insurance market. This will save consumers, hospitals, and medical care providers money by reducing uncompensated care, the amount of charity care needed, and minimizing cost shifting that results from an excess amount of free care provided to the public.

Economic Impacts on the Yakima-TriCities Region of the Pooling Risk Reducing Cost Proposal					
Region	County	Increase in the Number of Lives Insured (Employed Individuals)	Reduction of Uninsured as a Percent of Total Uninsured	Decrease in Costs to Consumers for Uncompensated Care	Increase in Revenues to Medical Services
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	801	5.80%	\$682,083	\$1,002,850
	Franklin	301	5.40%	\$279,135	\$377,166
	Yakima	1,161	4.60%	\$990,552	\$1,453,518
	Total	2,263	5.1%	\$1,951,770	\$2,833,534
Source: Office of Insurance Commissioner Pooling Risk Reducing Cost Model					

Washington Fair Share mandates that large employers must provide health insurance to employees who work 86 plus hours a month, so that working individuals and their dependents have access to affordable healthcare. This proposal would affect the 75 percent of the uninsured individuals that are employed but do not have healthcare benefits. Proponents of the program argue that this proposal would level the playing field so that employers who currently provide health insurance benefits to their employees would not be at a competitive disadvantage for doing so. As a result of this program, Washington citizens will save over \$29 million in costs for the uninsured, and over 109,000 employees and their families will gain access to medical care and insurance coverage.¹⁶

Economic Impacts on the Yakima-TriCities Region of the Washington Fair Share Proposal					
Region	County	Increase in the Number of Lives Insured	Reduction of Uninsured as a Percent of Total Uninsured	Decrease in Costs to Consumers for Uncompensated Care	Increase in Revenues to Medical Services
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	2,978	21.60%	\$995,416	\$4,108,915
	Franklin	518	9.20%	\$173,182	\$714,867
	Yakima	3,644	14.50%	\$1,218,048	\$5,027,901
	Total	7,140	16.0%	\$2,386,646	\$9,851,683
Source: Office of Insurance Commissioner Washington Fair Share Model					

Proponents of the proposal argue that *Care for Kids* will cover approximately 87,000 children, and reduce uncompensated care by over \$24 million. In the long run, the state's citizens will be healthier as they grow older because they will have received the proper preventative care, and we all will save money by reducing the number of uninsured people in the state. The aftermath of the 2002 state budget cuts left over 28,000 individuals without healthcare coverage and over 90 percent were children.¹⁷ Reducing the number of uninsured children through such a proposal will give all youth in our state the opportunity to live a healthy life, while saving consumers millions in uncompensated care costs.

Economic Impacts on the Yakima-TriCities Region of the Care for Kids Proposal					
Region	County	Increase in the Number of Lives Insured	Reduction of Uninsured as a Percent of Total Uninsured	Decrease in Costs to Consumers for Uncompensated Care	Increase in Revenues to Medical Services
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	3,000	21.70%	\$848,169	\$5,807,994
	Franklin	1,345	24.00%	\$380,263	\$623,910
	Yakima	6,441	25.60%	\$1,821,019	\$2,987,812
	Total	10,786	24.2%	\$3,049,451	\$9,419,716
Source: Office of Insurance Commissioner Care for Kids Model					

Effects of the Combined Proposals

The proposals will reduce uncompensated care, charity care, cost shifting, save health insurance consumers money, and further improve the health and well-being of all Washington State residents.¹⁸ When combined, these three proposals can reduce the number of uninsured by 204,000 lives statewide, save providers and consumers over \$77 million in costs for uncompensated care, and increase revenues to medical services by \$219 million in Washington State.

In the Yakima-TriCities region, the combination of these programs will reduce the number of uninsured individuals in the region by over 32 percent. Over 14,000 people would gain insurance coverage, which results in a decrease in costs to consumers for uncompensated care by over \$5 million. In addition, the money saved through the *Pooling Risk Reducing Cost*, earned in *Washington Fair Share*, and applied to *Care for Kids* could increase revenues in the Yakima-TriCities healthcare system by almost \$15 million. These proposals will greatly minimize the costs of the uninsured on Yakima-TriCities residents, and help slow rising insurance premium costs to consumers. See Appendix C to view the effects of the three proposals on Yakima-TriCities hospitals.

Economic Impacts on the Yakima-TriCities Region of Pooling Risk Reducing Cost, Washington Fair Share, and Care for Kids					
Region	County	Increase in the Number of Lives Insured	Reduction of Uninsured as a Percent of Total Uninsured	Decrease in Costs to Consumers for Uncompensated Care	Increase in Revenues to Medical Services
Yakima-TriCities	Benton	5,354	38.8%	\$2,003,106	\$5,807,994
	Franklin	1,459	26.0%	\$564,841	\$1,374,579
	Yakima	7,692	30.5%	\$2,848,672	\$7,769,497
	Total	14,505	32.5%	\$5,416,619	\$14,952,070
Source: Office of Insurance Commissioner Pooling Risk Reducing Cost, Washington Fair Share, and Care for Kids Models					

Uninsured individuals cost everyone money. By having large employers contribute their fair share through *Washington Fair Share* to provide health insurance for employees and their

families a large portion of the costs currently placed on consumers will be covered. Controlling risk through the *Pooling Risk Reducing Cost* will reduce premiums for health insurance consumers across the state. *Care for Kids* will ensure that the children in our state are given the opportunity to live healthy and productive lives. All of these programs are complementary and in the best interests of hospitals, employers, healthcare providers, and citizens throughout Washington State. Each will infuse local economies with revenues from the increase of insured individuals, and end up saving everyone money now and in the future.

To bring this information down to a community level, OIC has calculated the impact of the uninsured in Washington State by county. These data are available on the OIC website at www.insurance.wa.gov.

Appendix A

Yakima-TriCities Regional Hospital Charity Care				
Hospital Location	Hospital Name	Charity Care Provided	Charity Care Provided (Based on Average Paid / Charge Ratio)	Percent of Washington State Charity Care Provided in Yakima-TriCities Regional
Benton	Kadlec Medical Center	\$2,451,154	\$1,335,992	1.55%
	Kennewick General Hospital	\$803,410	\$437,896	0.51%
	Lourdes Counseling Center	\$252,611	\$137,685	0.16%
	Prosser Memorial Hospital	\$109,880	\$59,890	0.07%
Franklin	Lourdes Medical Center	\$713,902	\$389,110	0.45%
Yakima	Providence Toppenish Hospital	\$301,500	\$164,331	0.19%
	Providence Yakima Med Center	\$1,095,791	\$597,257	0.69%
	Sunnyside Community Hospital	\$268,226	\$146,196	0.17%
	Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	\$1,292,138	\$704,275	0.82%
Yakima-TriCities Regional Total		\$7,288,612	\$3,972,632	4.60%
Sources: Department of Health & Hospital Financials				

Appendix B

Pooling Risk Reducing Cost aims to reduce the number of uninsured individuals by restructuring the private health insurance market to capture savings generated from the improvement of efficiency in accessing and sharing risk among Washington State enrollees. Enactment of the proposal would enable the sharing of extraordinary health risk above \$25,000 across individual, small group, large group, and Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) market segments. State organized reinsurance would cover 75 percent of all costs over \$25,000 for **all** insured state residents. Improved risk sharing has the effect of reducing cost in the small group market which helps stabilize this fragile sector. This reduction in risk translates to increases in market efficiency, competition, and savings for consumers by reducing uncompensated care, increasing healthcare providers' revenues, and reducing average annual premiums. A portion of the realized savings will be captured to provide premium assistance to low-income enrollees in the small group market, and subsidize enrollee premium rates in the Washington State Health Insurance Pool (WSHIP).¹⁹

Washington Fair Share would reduce the number of uninsured in Washington State by creating conditions for fair market competition and reducing the burden placed on public health assistance programs for the working uninsured. The program would require large employers with 50 plus employees who work 86 plus hours a month to provide health insurance for those individuals or pay an equivalent health insurance fee. Employers would cover 80 percent of healthcare costs, and employees would be responsible for 20 percent for themselves and their dependents. Companies currently providing healthcare benefits to their employees would have these fees reduced or eliminated. The fees collected from employers would be used to fund a fee-based Basic Health Program (BHP) to insure those employees and their families who lack health insurance. Employers would also be required to pay if their employees choose to stay in Medicaid. Through such employer mandates, this program would decrease the cost to consumers for uncompensated care, reduce the number of uninsured people, bring savings into the state budget, and increase revenues to medical services. Requiring employers to offer health insurance would also reduce the competitive advantage held by employers who do not offer healthcare benefits to employees, and ensure that working families have affordable health insurance coverage.²⁰

Care for Kids is a proposal that would provide health insurance for all children age 0 to 18 in Washington State. The proposal would provide coverage for children who do not have health insurance, cannot afford private insurance, and are not eligible for full public healthcare coverage. The state would create and fund the program, which would cost \$69 million. This program would cover over 87,000 uninsured children statewide, reduce the cost to consumers of uncompensated care, and raise revenues for healthcare providers in the state due to the increase in those utilizing available services. The program would benefit all citizens by reducing future state healthcare costs by identifying health problems and complications early.²¹

Appendix C

Impacts of Proposals on Yakima-TriCities Regional Hospitals							
Hospital Location	Hospital Name	Pooling Risk Reducing Cost		Washington Fair Share		Care for Kids	
		Reduction in Charity Care	Provider Revenue Increases by Serving Newly Insured People	Reduction in Charity Care	Provider Revenue Increases by Serving Newly Insured People	Reduction in Charity Care	Provider Revenue Increases by Serving Newly Insured People
Benton	Kadlec Medical Center	\$147,405	\$284,889	\$487,602	\$1,196,669	\$389,542	\$278,888
	Kennewick General Hospital	\$48,315	\$154,143	\$159,820	\$647,472	\$127,679	\$150,896
	Lourdes Counseling Center	\$15,191	\$27,780	\$50,251	\$116,687	\$40,145	\$27,194
	Prosser Memorial Hospital	\$6,608	\$35,336	\$21,858	\$148,427	\$17,462	\$34,591
Franklin	Lourdes Medical Center	\$42,932	\$106,939	\$142,015	\$449,194	\$113,455	\$104,686
Yakima	Providence Toppenish Hospital	\$18,131	\$42,701	\$59,977	\$179,365	\$47,915	\$41,802
	Providence Yakima Med Center	\$65,898	\$246,903	\$217,983	\$1,037,108	\$174,145	\$241,702
	Sunnyside Community Hospital	\$16,130	\$54,933	\$53,358	\$230,745	\$42,627	\$53,776
	Yakima Valley Memorial Hospital	\$77,705	\$306,520	\$257,042	\$1,287,530	\$205,349	\$300,064
Yakima-TriCities Regional		\$438,315	\$1,260,144	\$1,449,906	\$5,293,197	\$1,158,319	\$1,233,599
Sources: Department of Health & Hospital Financials							

Information and Resources:

- ¹ Data source: Washington State Office of Financial Management
- ² Data source: Washington State Department of Health
- ³ Data source: Washington State Office of Financial Management
- ⁴ Data source: Washington State Employment Security Department
- ⁵ Data source: Washington State Office of Financial Management
- ⁶ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ⁷ Data source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
- ⁸ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ⁹ Data source: United States Census Bureau
- ¹⁰ Data source: Washington State Office of Financial Management
- ¹¹ Data source: Washington State Employment Security Department
- ¹² Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner analysis of Washington State Department of Health data
- ¹³ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner analysis of Washington State Department of Health data
- ¹⁴ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ¹⁵ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ¹⁶ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ¹⁷ Data source: Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured
- ¹⁸ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ¹⁹ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ²⁰ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner
- ²¹ Data source: Washington State Office of Insurance Commissioner